May 1, 1776. NUMB. 2471.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Melchior Styner and Charles Ciſt, PRINTERS,

BEG Leave to acquaint the Public, that they have removed their PRINTING-OFFICE to the Houſe of Mr. Ludwick Sprogell, in Second-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet, next Door to Mr. Thomas Say, and nearly oppoſite to Michael Hillegas, Eſq; where they carry on the PRINTING-BUSINESS in its different Branches, in the ENGLISH, GERMAN, and other LANGUAGES, with Care, Fidelity, and Diſpatch.

BLANKS and HAND-BILLS in particular are done on the ſhorteſt Notice.

BY virtue of ſundry writs to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 23d day of May inſt, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Henry Dering, junior, at Stony-Batter, on the Pottſgrove road, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Hanover, containing about 180 acres; alſo a certain water corn or griſt-mill, and tract of about 60 acres of land, ſituate as aforeſaid; the whole late the eſtate of a certain Michael Feadley, commonly called Michael Feadley, the younger; ſeized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

THE Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor, in the City of Philadelphia, are requeſted to attend their Annual Meeting, which, according to Law, is to be on the ſecond Monday in May, viz. the 13th Inſtant, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Court-Houſe, to inſpect the Accounts and Tranſactions of the preſent Managers, for the Year paſt, and to elect Managers and a Treaſurer for the enſuing Year.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE,

on the 3d day of May inſt. at the late dwelling-houſe of Iſaac Wayne, Eſq; deceaſed, in Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, the following effects, viz.

THIRTY young thriving bullocks, a new waggon, beds and bedding, tables, chairs, pewter, and ſundry other houſhold goods, too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock. Due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given by ELIZABETH WAYNE, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note or book debt, are deſired to ſettle their accounts before the firſt day of June next; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, duly atteſted, that they may be diſcharged. ‡

JOHN WOOD,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

CONTINUES to carry on the ſaid Buſineſs in all its Branches, as uſual, at his Houſe in Front-ſtreet, at the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, where thoſe who are pleaſed to employ him will meet with his beſt endeavours to give Satisfaction. ¶

SILVER WATCHES,
Of a good Quality, to be SOLD by
THOMAS HOWARD,

In Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and next Door to the Corner of Strawberry Lane, where he CARRIES on the CLOCK and WATCH-MAKING Buſineſs, as uſual, in its various Branches. Likewiſe Seals, Strings, Chains, Keys, &c. *N. B.* Maſters of Shallops, Poſts, and others, who bring up Watches from the Lower Counties, or elſewhere, to be repaired, by favouring him with their Cuſtom, may have their own done *gratis*. ‖ 6 W.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Williſtown, 23 Miles from Philadelphia, joining the Warren, 153 Acres, Pepper-Corn-Land, by EDWARD PEARCE, living on the Premiſes, of whom the Particulars may be known. ¶

WHEREAS JOSEPH ARCHER, of Burlington county, Tavern-keeper, has this day obtained of me, the ſubſcriber, a Note of Hand for Twelve Pounds proc. money, for a Horſe, payable on the 13th day of July next, and as ſaid Horſe was unſound, and ſold to me for 7 years younger than has been proven he really was, contrary to our bargain, and ſaid Note ſurreptitiouſly gotten; I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the aforeſaid Note, as I am determined not to pay it, unleſs compelled thereto by law.

April 13, 1776. J. F. DAVENPORT.

WHEREAS Robert Smith, of Rye townſhip, Cumberland county, Farmer, on or about the 16th day of Auguſt laſt paſt, executed two promiſſory NOTES, for Seven Pounds Fifteen Shillings each, payable to a certain Thomas Wilſon, the one on the firſt day of November laſt paſt, the other on the firſt day of May inſt. they being for the purchaſe of an unſound Horſe, which ſaid Horſe was warranted ſound by the ſeller; theſe are therefore to notify all perſons, not to take an aſſignment of the ſaid Notes, becauſe the ſubſcriber intends to diſpute the payment of them. ROBERT SMITH. §

Cumberland County, April 18, 1776.

WHEREAS a certain *Samuel Rule*, of *Shearman's Valley*, obtained two Bonds from the ſubſcriber, dated July 23, 1773, each conditioned for the ſum of Fifteen Pounds, the one payable the 3d day of May, 1775, the other payable the 3d day of May, 1776; and whereas the ſaid *Samuel* has not made a ſufficient title to the ſubſcriber, for the tract of land for which ſaid Bonds were given; theſe therefore are to forewarn all perſons not to purchaſe, or take an aſſignment on ſaid Bonds, as I am determined to diſpute the payment of them, until ſaid *Samuel* ſhall make me a good title to the land for which they were given. JAMES SHARON.

Pennſbury, Cheſter county, April 7, 1776.

WHEREAS *my wife* MARY MUNKS *(about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black hair, dark eyes, brown complexion, thin viſage, one eye larger than the other) hath eloped from my bed and board, with a certain* Francis Bloomer, *an Iriſhman; they have taken with them ſeveral articles of my property, therefore this is to forbid all perſons truſting her on my account, for I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date; the ſaid* Francis Bloomer *is about 5 feet 8 inches high, a well ſet man, dark brown hair, moſtly tied behind, a cut down his forehead that always looks red, with a ſcar on his right cheek; had on a blue coat, brown jacket, old buckſkin breeches, &c. Whoever apprehends and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have a reward of Five Shillings, paid by* THOMAS MUNKS. ¶

LAND-OFFICE, *Philadelphia, April* 20, 1776.

AN advertiſement having been publiſhed for the ſale of a certain tract of country to the weſtward, called INDIANA, which is ſaid to bind on the north in ſome parts by the line of Pennſylvania; it becomes neceſſary to inform the public of the claim of the Proprietors of Pennſylvania on that quarter. The charter boundary of Pennſylvania on the ſouth, is the 40th degree of north latitude. The prior grant of the province of Maryland took off from Pennſylvania near 50 miles in breadth, ſo far as Maryland extends weſtward. Beyond that extent the Proprietors of Pennſylvania claim agreeable to their charter, as far ſouth as the 40th degree (which is computed to be near 50 miles to the ſouthward of what is called Dixon and Maſon's line) and weſtward in that breadth to the extent of 5 degrees of longitude from Delaware, and they have a petition depending before the King and Council for running the ſouth boundary of the province, agreeable to that conſtruction of the charter; of all which it is thought proper to give this public notice, in order that thoſe who incline to become purchaſers in INDIANA may not be uninformed of the claim of the Proprietors of Pennſylvania. A further explanation of which may be ſeen in a note at the bottom of William Scull's map of this province.

By order of the Governor,
JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary of the Land-Office.

LOFTY

IS in good order, and will cover Mares the enſuing ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's, between the Branches of Elk, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings the ſeaſon, or Twenty-five if 6 months truſt. The Gentlemen who make choice of Lofty may depend on proper care being taken of their Mares, and good paſturage provided at a low rate by JOHN STRAWBRIDGE.

LOFTY was got by the Belſize Arabian, his dam by the horſe Raven; he is an iron grey, 15 hands and 1 inch high, riſing 7 years old; he has covered in different parts, and has always been deemed a very ſure foal getter, and his colts in general much admired for ſize, beauty, and gaiety of carriage. ¶

AMBOY, April 25, 1776.

DESERTED *from my Company, in the Third Battalion of Jerſey Troops, now lying at Staten-Iſland, oppoſite Amboy, the three following Men, viz.* THOMAS DUNN, *a Native of Ireland, about 30 Years of Age, a ſtrong well built Fellow, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, very fond of getting drunk, and very abuſive when he is ſo, of a dark Complexion and black Hair, has been in the King's Service; had on, when he deſerted, a new Hat, bound with white Binding, a new Regimental Coat, of a drab Colour, faced with blue, a Pair of Buckſkin Breeches, a new Shirt, and Shoes.* EPHRAIM CRAMNER, *born in America, near 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, a tolerably well built Man, brown Complexion, and black Hair; has been ſick ſome conſiderable Time, and looks thin in the Face; his cloathing the ſame as the abovementioned Dunn's.* LEVI BISHOP, *a Native of this Country, about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, of a browniſh Complexion and cloathed as the others; he lived moſt of his Time in Suſſex County, Eaſt-Jerſey, and is ſuppoſed to have gone there. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Deſerters, and acquaints me of the ſame, or delivers them at Amboy, ſhall receive* Five Dollars *each, and reaſonable Charges, paid by* JOHN ROSS, Captain. ¶

Fourth-Month 25, 1776.

STOLEN, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter county, a large brown MARE, 4 years old this ſpring, with a ſhort black curled mane and tail, about 16 hands high, paces and trots, has a remarkable lump on the inſide of the near fore leg, below the knee, carries well, has the ſcratches on her hind feet, and has been uſed to draw, has no natural marks that are remembered. Whoever ſecures the ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Four Pounds* reward, or *Forty Shillings* for the mare only, paid by THOMAS PIM. ¶

Philadelphia, April 20, 1776.

ON the 29th of January laſt was committed to my cuſtody, a certain Negroe Man by the name of JOHN BROWN, who ſays he ran away from Joſeph Milburin, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, about ten years ago: And as I have ſent ſeveral letters to acquaint his maſter thereof, I now publicly advertiſe and give notice to his maſter, that unleſs he comes, pays charges and takes him away, he will be ſold for the ſame in one month from this date. THOMAS DEWEES, Goaler. ¶

Lancaſter-Goal, April 22, 1776.

WAS committed to my cuſtody as runaways, the following perſons, William Kirkpatrick, a ſervant to William Suttleton, Philadelphia county, and ſays he has been near 2 years away; Patrick Higgins, about 5 feet 2 inches high, black hair, marked with the ſmall-pox, and blind of an eye, ſays he is free, but was committed on ſuſpicion of being a ſervant to William Bently, tavern-keeper, living 12 miles from Frederick town, in Frederick county, Maryland; Mary Myley, ſays ſhe is a ſervant to George Wright of Carliſle; Mary Murphey, alias Judy Fegan, ſhe has lived with Mr. Vanleer and James Ramſey in Carliſle aforeſaid, is ſubject to the fits or falling ſickneſs; alſo was committed a certain John Newman, about 5 feet 4 inches high, ſandy hair, ſmooth complexion and well made, charged with making his eſcape out of the goal of Northumberland. The maſters of the ſeveral ſervants herein before-mentioned, are deſired to come in 3 weeks from the date hereof, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will then be diſcharged on paying their fees; and any perſon or perſons who have any objections to the ſaid John Newman's being diſcharged are deſired to lay in the ſame before the expiration of ſaid time, otherwiſe he will then be diſcharged, on paying his fees as aforeſaid, by GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler. ‡

Alloway's-Creek, Salem County, April 26, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, *on the 25th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named* Richard M'Kane; *had on, when he went away, a grey jacket, tow ſhirt and trowſers, good ſhoes, black and blue mixed ſtockings, and a half-worn felt hat; but it is probable he may change his clothes, as he ſtole a claret coloured coat, with a white lining, a ſcarlet jacket, with white lining, a brown jacket, half ſilk, and a blue ditto, without ſleeves, which he carried in a Shoemaker's dirty wallet; he is about 25 years of age, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, was bought out of Glouceſter goal by John Wheaton, Eſq; from whom he ran away twice, and was put in Salem goal; is a drunken, lying, deceitful fellow. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by* BOSTON SHULL. †

A NUMBER of WEAVERS are now wanted at the Manufactory, at the upper End of Market-ſtreet; and if any Weavers have proper Cellars at their own Houſes, they may be accommodated with Looms upon very eaſy Terms, and a conſtant Supply of Thread.

ALL perſons that are indebted to John Kirk, Store-keeper, late of New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, are deſired to meet at Mrs. Knarſbrough's, Tavern-keeper, Croſs Roads, in ſaid townſhip, on the 6th day of May, 1776, at ten o'clock, to pay their reſpective debts; thoſe who neglect may, without exemption, expect he will recover the ſame by law immediately after; he being entered into the provincial troops, is determined to balance accounts with debtors and creditors as ſoon as poſſible. This being the 4th public notice, none need think it hard. ¶ JOHN KIRK.

New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, April 22, 1776.

WAS FOUND in Cuſtody of a certain CATHERINE CAMPBELL, as ſhe calls herſelf, a very old Woman, the following Goods, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, viz. Seven Yards of Calicoe, and three Yards of Lawn. The Owner or Owners are deſired to come, prove their Property, pay Coſts, and take them away. ROBERT MONTGOMERY. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, a Mulattoe man, named *Ned*, but calls himſelf *Ned Levy*, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, he ſquints much, or rather has a caſt in his eyes, bow legged, with a ſcar on the left ſide of his noſe, and is very apt to ſhut his left eye; had on, when he went away, a ſuperfine bloſſom coloured broadcloth coat and breeches, black cotton-velvet jacket, holland ſhirt, white thread ſtockings, and took with him two white dowlas ſhirts, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, with ſome other clothes; he can beat on the drum, and is very fond of that exerciſe; he has been harboured in the Northern Liberties and Paſſyunk for 3 months, but has left that ſome time. Whoever takes up the above runaway, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have *Three Pounds* reward, paid by BLATHWAITE JONES.

All perſons are forbid to harbour or conceal the ſaid Mulattoe, as they will be proſecuted with the ſeverity of the law.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Chicheſter townſhip, Cheſter county, the 15th of April, 1776, a ſervant lad, named JOHN SHANNON, about 16 or 17 years of age, came from Ireland, fair complexion, full faced, wears his own brown hair, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a ſtout well ſet fellow; had on, when he went away, a narrow brimmed hat, bound, a light coloured jacket, with turned up cuffs, home made linen ſhirt and trowſers, grey yarn ſtockings, and good ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward. BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry off ſaid ſervant. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Pennſborough, Cumberland county, the 7th day of March, 1776, a ſervant BOY, named *Patrick Kelly*, born in the Weſt of Ireland, and ſpeaks on that dialect, about 12 or 14 years of age, ſhort black hair, of a pale complexion, and ſlender made; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured bearſkin coat, tied with ſtrings, almoſt new, good ſhirt, old leather breeches, and trowſers over them, good ſhoes and white ſtockings; he appears to be an innocent lad, but an arrant rogue, much given to lying; he lived ſome time in Philadelphia, perhaps might try to get there again. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

† WILLIAM KELSO.

RUN away the 21ſt of March, at night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Mill-creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, a Dutch ſervant man, named *Philip Weaver*, about 28 years of age, pretty thick and well ſet, black haired, marked with the ſmall-pox; had on, and took with him, a grey ſerge jacket, with ſleeves, and an old cloth ditto, new light coloured home-ſpun cloth breeches, with ſtrings at the knees of broad worſted binding, new ſhoes, two pair of old yarn ſtockings, a new wool hat, two half-worn ſhirts. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* reward, paid by WILLIAM MARSHALL. ¶

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, living in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 22d of April,* 1776, *an Engliſh ſervant man, named* Thomas Saltar, *by trade a Gardener, he is middle aged and of middle ſize, pretty ſtout made, has light-iſh hair, and a broad red impudent face, with a very large noſe, has had one of his legs broke, which is now ſhorter and ſmaller than the other, and makes him limp in walking; he had on an old felt hat, with a very narrow brim, old oznenbrigs ſhirt, light coloured cloth upper jacket, with cuffs, the ſleeves ſomewhat darker than the body, an old foreſt cloth under jacket, old leather breeches, patched on the knees, pale blue yarn ſtockings, and old ſhoes; he is generally talkative, but when in liquor (which he drinks to exceſs as often as he can procure it) is unuſually noiſy and turbulent. Whoever ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have* THREE POUNDS *reward, paid by*

†4 W. ROWLAND EVANS.

Harford County, Maryland, April 12, 1776.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, living within 3 miles of Blue Rocks, on the 14th day of Auguſt laſt, two Engliſh convict ſervant men, viz.* Robert Bools, *aged 28 years, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, long viſage, and a remarkable large noſe, and ſpeaks a little through his noſe, ſhort brown hair, rather of a ſooty colour, remarkably ſmall legs and thighs, a very ugly way of walking, his heels in and his toes out; he is a North of England man, and ſpeaks much in that dialect.* James Wilks, *aged 24 years, about 5 feet 5 inches high, a yellow complexion, ſhort black hair, round viſaged, pot bellyed, and has the mark of a burn on the pit of his ſtomack about the breadth of a dollar; came from Staffordſhire, in England. If taken up 100 miles from home, and ſecured in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that I may get them again, Five Pounds, and if further in proportion, or if brought home the above reward of Forty Dollars, and reaſonable charges; or half the reward for either, if ſecured as aforeſaid, paid by* PATRICK ROCK. ¶

CAME to my plantation, in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, near Flour-town, the 26th of March 1776, A STRANGE RED COW. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges.

PHILIP MILLER.

To the ELECTORS *and* FREEHOLDERS *of the City of* PHILADELPHIA.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

A LATE law of this province having appointed the Election of four *additional Members* of Aſſembly for this city to be held on this day, and the choice of fit perſons for this truſt being a matter of the higheſt importance, it has been thought proper, in a brief and plain way, to ſubmit a few things to your ſerious conſideration on this great occaſion.

The chief bleſſings which a people can enjoy under a free government depend upon a fair and equal repreſentation—the having frequent elections of thoſe to whom they conſign the care of their rights—and the holding theſe elections in ſuch a way that every perſon, entitled by law to a vote, may exerciſe that moſt valuable of all privileges agreeable to his own reaſon and conſcience, without being over-awed by the threats of power or party.

The late law has provided for the *firſt* of theſe three things, viz. a more *equal repreſentation*; and our prudent anceſtors, in their former laws, by the *method of ballot*, have provided for the *two latter*, in ſuch a way as hath rendered our conſtitution the admiration of all our neighbours: But the beſt laws are of no ſignification if a people become inſenſible of their value, or inattentive to their execution. The office of a Burgeſs for the City of Philadelphia is as great and honourable a truſt as can fall to the ſhare of any freeman of Pennſylvania; and yet a ſtranger, who had obſerved what a ſmall proportion of the electors of this city have thought it worth their while to ſtep from their houſes to give a vote in ſome late inſtances, would imagine either that we hold this privilege at a cheap rate, or that we have nothing at ſtake in our repreſentatives; and this neglect has been lately conſtrued againſt us by anonymous writers into a tacit approbation of new doctrines, by no means agreeable to the general ſenſe of the good people of this city.

A queſtion has been lately ſtarted, which has greatly changed our political ground, and has driven all our little diſtinctions of parties entirely out of ſight. It is, whether united, as heretofore, we ſhall continue our reſiſtance to an oppreſſive miniſtry, till we can bring vengeance on their heads, and open the door for renewing our happy connection with the people of Great-Britain, or whether, without waiting to know *clearly* whether this be poſſible or not, we ſhall by our own act ſhut the door againſt reconciliation, immediately declare ourſelves a ſeparate people—and run the riſk of all the evils which may follow.

Upon one ſide of the queſtion we have every public declaration of the Continent—the avowed deſign of our taking arms into our hands—the ardent deſire of multitudes of good men deeply intereſted in the conſequences—the ſenſe of this province uniformly expreſſed from the beginning—and of ſome neighbouring provinces juſt renewed in their lateſt tranſactions.—On the other ſide, we have the publications of nameleſs writers, ſetting themſelves up in oppoſition to public bodies—ſtriving to inflame the paſſions, and lead us on to ſchemes of dangerous and uncertain event, wholly inconſiſtent with our original purpoſes.

If *peace* can be obtained upon *ſafe terms*—no good man can think without horror upon the purſuit of *new* ſchemes, which preſent nothing to us but a long ſtoppage of our trade and commerce—an immenſe increaſe of our taxes—changes in our civil governments—the conſequent uncertain ſituation of our lives and properties—the ruin of families, inteſtine diviſions, and all the calamities attendant upon civil war. There is this eſſential difference between a declaration of independence (as it hath been called) and the continuing our defence upon the preſent foundation—in the one caſe, a conviction of her error on the part of Great Britain may reſtore peace and tranquility—in the other, we leave no room for ſuch a conviction to operate in our favour—on the contrary the tools of power will ſtrive to verify their predictions, that we were aiming at a ſeparation from the beginning—they will thereby ſeek to raiſe the indignation of the world againſt us—and to unite the whole Britiſh nation in a fixt enmity—they will exert every engine to defeat our ſchemes—and practiſe every art in every court in Europe to injure our credit.

As prudence and regard to ourſelves can never direct us to give an enemy ſuch an advantage, or to purſue ſuch a conduct till the laſt extremity, it becomes one of the moſt weighty concerns that ever employed our attention, to be careful what ſort of men we intruſt with the conduct of our public affairs during the enſuing five months, in which time we ſhall probably be able to judge whether reconciliation be *yet* poſſible.—If violent men, who have pre-determined this great queſtion, ſhould be our choice, the guilt of every raſh meaſure into which we may be hurried will lie at our own door. But if the majority of voices ſhall be given to thoſe, who are known to be firm in the defence of American rights—friends to the conſtitution of this province—viſibly intereſted in its proſperity, and at the ſame time deſirous of *peace upon honourable terms*, every thing will be ſafe in their hands. If the fatal neceſſity ſhould evidently ariſe, which will juſtify new declarations, and a change of meaſures, *ſuch men* will never diſſent from the general voice of their conſtituents.

Upon this ſingle conſideration the matter now reſts. All other diſtinctions are vain and trifling; let unneceſſary heats be avoided, and every man give his voice according to his conſcience, with that freedom which ought to diſtinguiſh a people in the exerciſe of one of their moſt ſacred rights, under the ſanction of the beſt laws. This is not a time either for timidity or raſhneſs, and threats or abuſe will only diſgrace thoſe that make uſe of them. In this light a moſt daring publication is to be conſidered, which has juſt appeared under the ſignature of an Elector. At a time when all America is contending for the charter-rights of one of the provinces, he calls upon the people of this city to trample the charter of this colony under their feet, to act upon "*a renewed ſyſtem*," to pay no regard to the legal qualification of voters, nor to thoſe ſacred laws by which every man, who becomes a citizen of Philadelphia, has agreed to be bound. This would be giving a fatal ſtab to our liberties, and may teach us what we are to expect, ſhould we ſuffer men profeſſing ſuch principles to get the direction of our affairs.

To the FREEHOLDERS *and* ELECTORS *of the City of* PHILADELPHIA.

My FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I DID expect that thoſe innovators, who for a few weeks paſt have been attempting to bring about a revolution in the happy conſtitution of this province, would have been ſatisfied with declamation, and relied upon the artful performances they have publiſhed, to convince the judgment of the reſpectable freeholders and electors of this city that their meaſures are deſirable. But alas! they themſelves are afraid to truſt to their arguments, they know their fallacy, they know that their plot is ſo thinly covered, that men of reflection and conſideration, men who have lived under the generous plan of liberty, which has been handed down by our forefathers, for any length of time, are not be gulled into their viſionary ſcheme; and are now, by a bold ſtroke, attempting to take the election of four members for this city out of the hands of the lawful electors, and give to a new ſett of men the only privilege which ſubjects can rely on as a ſecurity for their liberty.

I need not tell you that the piece I have in my view is that ſigned An Elector in the Pennſylvania Packet of laſt Monday—a piece, give me leave to ſay, that contains treaſon—the worſt of treaſon—treaſon againſt the conſtitution. The ſcope of this performance is to deſtroy the right of election; for *if every ſtickler for dependency on* Great-Britain *is to be kept far from our councils*, I will undertake to ſay, that two thirds at leaſt of the electors of this city will looſe their voices. Conſcious of this, they want to deprive them of their votes, and give the power to thoſe only who have already fixed their ſentiments in favour of independence, without regard to their age, condition, or their knowledge of our conſtitution. We well know that a great number of the aſſociators in this city are minors and apprentices, a great number of them new men lately arrived among us, who know not the happy form of the government of Pennſylvania; yet theſe are the perſons who are to elect Repreſentatives for this city, to guard the conſtitution againſt invaders. Our author ſuppoſes, and perhaps truly, that ſuch men, if they are permitted to vote, will be eaſily influenced to vote for that party who raiſe them to conſequence, by giving them the rights of citizens before the law and conſtitution of the province entitle them; and men, thus rewarded before-hand for the part they are to act, are the only perſons who can be relied on to carry their point.

This writer impudently takes it for granted, that all men, who oppoſe the ſcheme of independence, are advocates for abſolute tyranny. Were this once proved, as it has been often aſſerted, the conteſt would be at an end, and we ſhould all unite in hand and heart for their beloved Utopian plan; but it never has, it never can be proved; the oppoſers of independence, in every public body, from the Congreſs downwards, and in the maſs of the people, are the true whigs, who are for preſerving the conſtitution, as well againſt the ſecret machinations of ambitious innovators, as againſt the open attacks of the Britiſh parliament; they are the men who firſt ſet on foot the preſent oppoſition, and who I truſt will, if they are permitted to go on, bring it to a happy concluſion.

In the ſecond paragraph, this writer diſcovers the true motives of his party: He tells us, *the idea of a crown is rendered deteſtable to the whole weſtern world:* What a daring falſhood is this! when have the weſtern world authoriſed you, Mr. Elector, thus to ſpeak their ſentiments? Do you not know that you ſtand contradicted by the voice of the repreſentatives of all thoſe colonies, who have yet ſpoken their minds upon the ſubject? Is there one colony, whoſe repreſentatives, either in Aſſembly or in Convention, have taken upon them to inſtruct their Delegates to favour the whim of independence and a republic? You know there is not.

We are told in the laſt paragraph, that a preclusion of all men below the eſtate of Fifty Pounds from voting, *ſeems peculiar to this city alone.* From this hint I collect, that the writer has deceived you in calling himſelf an Elector. What Elector in this city can be found, that is ſo ignorant of our conſtitution? there is not a man in the province, who ſpeaks Engliſh, but knows that this circumſtance is not only not peculiar to this city, but univerſal throughout the province, and not this province only, but the Delaware Government and Maryland. In New-Jerſey, none but a freeholder has a right to vote for repreſentatives, and when a convention was lately choſen to repreſent that province, the people, who were not freeholders, complained that they were excluded, and demanded to be admitted to that right, upon "the terms "of the FREE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA;" their demand was thought reaſonable, and granted, and they remain perfectly ſatisfied. *Surely thou muſt be a ſtranger in this province, or thou would have known its conſtitution better.* But the boroughs in England, *thoſe ſinks of corruption*, that *rotten part of the Britiſh conſtitution*, are to be uſed as a precedent for the free ſtates of America—"Burgeſſes were elected by every reſident in-"habitant who paid his ſhot and bore his lot, this I will "affirm is the ancient free conſtitution, which every "honeſt man will venture his blood to reſtore." Theſe are our author's words: Now theſe burgeſſes are the repreſentatives of thoſe venal boroughs in England, againſt which every *honeſt man* now ſo juſtly complains. At their firſt inſtitution, they were allowed to ſend members to parliament to repreſent the trading part of the kingdom, as the knights of the ſhires repreſented the farmers, who were freeholders; but the very doctrine our author holds up rendered them the ſervile tools they are at preſent. Every reſident was allowed to vote, whether he had property or not; the majority, being men of little or no property, were, in a courſe of time, eaſily brought to part with their votes, to acquire a little property, and this put their votes in the power of one or two men of property, who bought them in order to ſell them, at an advanced price, to the candidates. The miniſtry, in a courſe of time, became the principal purchaſers, and now engroſs the whole race of borough-jobbers; and hence ariſes their power to attempt to enſlave us. The wiſe Pennſylvania Legiſlator, ſeeing theſe blemiſhes in the Engliſh conſtitution, guarded againſt them by his charter to this province; he fixed the qualifications of electors to ſuch a ſtandard as ſecures us from bribery, by excluding neceſſitous poor from a vote, who perhaps might be induced to part with it for a meſs of pottage, and at the ſame time allows every man to exerciſe that right, who is ſo little elevated as to be owner of property to the value of fifty pounds. This generous plan of government, which has ſet the name of PENN on a footing with Solon and Lycurgus, is now to be laid waſte, to let in the ambitious republican ſchemes of a ſett of men, whom nobody knows.

Permit me, my fellow-citizens, to warn you againſt the arts of theſe men; they are attempting to hurry you into a ſcene of Anarchy; their ſcheme of Independence is viſionary, they know not themſelves what they mean by it. We are already, to every neceſſary purpoſe, independent of Great-Britain, and are now fighting to ſecure good terms of reconciliation. If we continue upon this ground, Great-Britain will ſoon be brought to reaſon, and our liberty be eſtabliſhed on the moſt laſting foundation: If, on the other hand, we ſhould leap in the dark, and declare to the world that we will have no connexion with Great-Britain, what do we get by it? Will it frighten Great-Britain into our terms? It will not. Will it ſecure us any foreign aſſiſtance? We know not that it will, but have every reaſon to think the contrary. Will it ſtrengthen the hands of our friends in England, and our advocates in the Parliament? Alas! it will have the direct contrary effect; it will unite the whole force of Great-Britain and Ireland againſt us, a force that has hitherto been much divided, from an opinion that we only ſeek peace, liberty and ſafety, in a conſtitutional connexion with Great-Britain. Will it leſſen the influence, and weaken the hands of the miniſtry? No, but the reverſe; it will confirm the unjuſt, the untrue reflections, caſt on us by the miniſterial hirelings, that we took up the ſword to eſtabliſh an independent empire, and will probably ſave them from deſtruction. They deceived the parliament, by ſuch information, into the preſent unnatural war, and if they do not make good that information, they muſt fall a ſacrifice to the reſentment of a deceived, enraged nation; but if we can be driven into a declaration of it (whether by miniſterial influence, or by republican ambitious partizans, is of no conſequence) the foreſight of the miniſtry will be applauded, and they ſupported in their unjuſt meaſures. Indeed, it is ſo much the intereſt of the miniſtry to procure a declaration of independence, that I cannot help ſuſpecting that it is countenanced by their hirelings, and took its firſt riſe from their influence. Did we know who were the firſt broachers of the doctrine here, it would be worth while to enquire into their connexions in England, and we might probably find that the wheel ſo violently turned here has ſome ſecret connexion with the miniſterial machine at home.

Suffer not yourſelves, therefore, to be either cajoled or frightened out of your charter liberties and privileges. Exert yourſelves in the choice of men whom you know to have the public good at heart; and give every countenance and ſupport to the officers who conduct the election, in preſerving the conſtitution inviolate; ſo ſhall ye be inſtrumental in preſerving your country, and have the pleaſure of enjoying liberty while you live, and tranſmitting it to the lateſt poſterity. CIVIS.

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) March* 20.

The laſt accounts from Savannah inform us, that the men of war have all gone down the river, and have carried with them 16 merchantmen; the latter were carried through the back river, and were obliged to be lightened of great part of their cargoes, which were thrown into the river. We are informed that a number of Negroes have been taken off a gentleman's plantation, lying on Savannah river, and carried on board the men of war.

April 3. On Thurſday laſt the new conſtitution, agreed on by our Congreſs, by the approbation of the Continental Congreſs, "to ſerve for regulating the internal polity of this colony, until an accommodation of the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and America can be obtained, an event which is earneſtly deſired," was publiſhed here in due form. A detachment of the Provincial regiment of artillery, and the Charleſtown militia, were drawn up in Broad-ſtreet from the State-houſe to the Exchange, where the conſtitution was read, and the commiſſions of JOHN RUTLEDGE, Eſq; Preſident and Commander in Chief, and HENRY LAURENS, Eſq; Vice-Preſident of the Colony, were proclaimed, amidſt the ſhouts of the numerous ſpectators, firing of field pieces, and the cannon on board the Provincial armed veſſels.

On Friday the 22d ult. Capt. Turpin, in the provincial armed brigantine Comet, of 18 guns, retook the ſloop Hetty, of this port, which Capt. Tollemache ſeized off this bar in December laſt. Her name was changed to the General Clinton; ſhe had ſome cohorns and ſwivels, with twelve men on board, and ſerved as a tender to the Falcon man of war.

We hear from Savannah, that a party, in which were ſome Indians, lately went to Tybee Iſland, were they took 13 Negroes and ſome others priſoners, and killed 3 or 4 marines.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 20.

IN COMMITTEE of SAFETY, at Williamſburg, April 18, 1776.

ORDERED, That the circular letter from the Secretary of State, lately intercepted, together with the clauſe of the act of parliament therein referred to, be publiſhed. *(A copy)*

JOHN BECKLEY, Aſſiſtant Clerk.

SIR, *Whitehall, Dec.* 23, 1775.

THE King being determined, in concurrence with his parliament, to purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures for reducing his rebellious ſubjects in North-America to obedience, and for reſtoring legal government, has given the royal aſſent to the encloſed act, which I am commanded by his Majeſty to tranſmit to you, and at the ſame time to ſignify to you his Majeſty's pleaſure that you do exhort all perſons, upon whom the execution of this law ſhall depend, to pay a due attention thereto, and to uſe their beſt endeavours for carrying the proviſions of it into effect; and I truſt that when his Majeſty's deluded ſubjects in the aſſociated colonies are better appriſed of the fatal conſequences of the conduct they have adopted, and ſee the determined ſpirit of the nation to maintain its conſtitutional rights, they will avail themſelves of the means which the juſtice and benevolence of the ſupreme legiſlature have held out to them, of being reſtored to the King's grace and peace, and that a happy and laſting reconciliation and union will be effected. And I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that, in order to accelerate this deſirable object, the proper ſteps have been taken for paſſing a commiſſion, under the great ſeal, in conformity to the laſt ſection but one of that act; and that the commiſſioner or commiſſioners, to be appointed for that purpoſe, will have full power to enquire into the ſtate and condition of the colonies, and to confer with proper perſons upon ſuch points as may be neceſſary for effecting a reſtoration of the public tranquility.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

GEO. GERMAIN.

Deputy-Governor EDEN.

The clauſe in the act of Parliament, paſſed on the 19*th of December laſt, which aſcertains the powers of the commiſſioners, is in theſe words.*

PROVIDED, that in order to encourage all well affected perſons, in any of the ſaid colonies, to exert themſelves in ſuppreſſing the rebellion therein, and to afford a ſpeedy protection to thoſe who are diſpoſed to return to their duty, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for any perſon or perſons, appointed and authoriſed by his Majeſty, to grant a pardon or pardons to any number or deſcription of perſons, with ſuch exceptions therefrom as ſhall ſeem fit and reaſonable, by proclamation in his Majeſty's name, to declare any colony or province, colonies or provinces, or any county, town, port, diſtrict or place, in any colony or province, to be at the peace of his Majeſty; and from and after the iſſuing of any ſuch proclamation in any of the aforeſaid colonies or provinces, or if his Majeſty ſhall be graciouſly pleaſed to ſignify the ſame by his Royal proclamation, then, from and after the iſſuing of ſuch proclamation, this act, with reſpect to ſuch colony or province, colonies or provinces, county, town, port, diſtrict or place, ſhall ceaſe, determine,

and be utterly void. And if any captures shall be made after the date and issuing of such proclamations, of any ships or vessels and their cargoes, belonging to the inhabitants of any such colony or province, colonies or provinces, county, town, port, district or place, or of any ships trading to or from such colony or province, colonies or provinces respectively, the same shall be restored to the owners of such ships or vessels, upon claim being entered and due proof made of their property therein; and the captors shall not be liable to any actions for seizing or detaining the said ships or vessels, or their cargoes, without proof being made that they had actual notice of such proclamation having been issued.

It is reported here that General Clinton and his troops are landed at a place called Battery Island, in North Carolina, since which a party of them have been defeated, and one Capt. Collet killed, who had been very active against the inhabitants, and treated many of them with great barbarity.

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina, March 16.

"It is generally thought the troops on board the transports at Georgia are to join General Clinton, in North Carolina. A number of the militia of this colony are gone to Savannah, where there is very little reason to apprehend another attack. In the late skirmish two of our people were wounded, and five of the soldiers. It is reported that a considerable body of troops is arrived, or daily expected, at St. Augustine, from whence they are to march to the back settlements; but little credit is given to this, as it would be almost impossible for an army to pass through a country that is little else than a sandy desert."

Thursday last two tenders met a small vessel at Sandy Point, coming down the river with a load of flour; the people immediately ran her aground, and left her. The tenders continued there throughout the day, and several times attempted to board her, but were as often repulsed by the rifles and musketry from the shore, notwithstanding they kept a constant and heavy fire upon our people with pieces of iron, and a variety of shot, in which one man was wounded, and is said to be since dead. When the tide had set the vessel afloat, they cut her loose, with a good deal of difficulty, and carried her down yesterday morning. It is said the enemy had three men killed.

WATERTOWN, April 22.

The schooner——, Capt. Cleveland, which sailed from Salem for Winyaw, in North Carolina, the beginning of January last, was taken on her passage by the Scarborough man of war, and sent to Georgia, where after lading with rum, sugar, &c. she proceeded for Boston, when on last Friday night (not knowing the ministerial fleet and army had evacuated that place) meeting with a heavy gale of wind, she put into the Vineyard, where she was properly taken care of by some boats from thence.—One Marsh, the master's mate, and a son of Commodore Loring, as prize masters, with two passengers on board, were brought to town for examination on Saturday last.

PROVIDENCE, *April* 20.

We hear from Plymouth, that a fishing schooner arrived there on Saturday last from a harbour near Halifax, after a passage of six days, the master of which informs, that the first division of the ministerial fleet from Boston, consisting of between 70 and 80 sail, had arrived at Halifax; that they were in much distress for want of fresh provisions, as all that could be spared from Halifax had been sent them while at Boston; and that they were so badly provided with barracks and lodgings, that most of the officers were obliged to lie in tents.

It is reported that the Phœnix, of 44 guns, and the Savage sloop, have joined Wallace's fleet, near Long-Island.

NEWPORT, April 22.

Since Sunday the 7th instant, there have been two large cables and anchors taken up in our bay, by some of the troops of this colony, and one hawser of 140 fathoms, with a small anchor, which were left behind by the ministerial fleet, in their late precipitate flight.

Last Monday arrived in this colony, in 8 days from South-Carolina, the sloop Charlotte, Capt. John Joy, who, in lat. 34: 30, was chased by an English man of war pirate.

Mr. John Read, who came passenger with Capt. Joy, informs, that the ship Clarissa, of this port, of which he was mate, was taken into the custody of the Raven sloop of war at Georgia, and that he made his escape with Captain John Dennis, who had been taken in a sloop from this place some time before; that the Georgians are very spirited in the present glorious contest; that Savannah is now very strongly fortified; that the harbour of Charlestown is defended by near 200 cannon, and several vessels of force.

A schooner, from the West-Indies, loaded with rum, sugar, &c. bound to Boston, was taken by some boats last week, and carried into Dartmouth.

Last Thursday the brig Cabot, of 14 6 pounders, Capt. Hynman, arrived here from New-London, and brought a number of heavy cannon, &c. for the defence of this place, being part of the stores lately taken from New-Providence. The next day the Fly, tender to Admiral Hopkins's fleet, came from New-London, sailed through this harbour, and returned the ensuing night. This tender sails remarkably swift.

A ship was seen several days last week standing off and on between this harbour and Block Island; and by a person who left that Island yesterday, we are informed, that the said ship is the Scarborough; that she, and a 14 gun brig, with a small tender, watered there on Saturday; that the ship's people said Capt. Wallace was gone for a larger force, and would return in 3 or 4 days; and that there were no other ships to be seen off.

NEW-LONDON, *April* 19.

Last Sunday Captain Biddle, in one of the Continental Brigs, returned here from a Cruize, in which he re-took and has brought in a schooner, which a few days before had been taken by the Scarborough man of war, and was then bound into Newport. The people had been all taken out of the schooner and put on board the Scarborough. By various circumstances it appears that the said schooner was bound into this port from the West-Indies, commanded by Daniel Deshon.———She is deep laden with West-India goods, and some powder.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

Brigadier General Sullivan, with 6 regiments now here, are to set out for Canada in a day or two; and we hear the remainder of the army will emcamp this week near the City.

We hear from Sandy-Hook, that 16 men from one of the ships of war, having landed there in order to get water, they had all got into an upper room in the light-house, where they were carousing; when a party of the New-Jersey militia surprised them, and, taking away the lower part of the stairs, made them all prisoners, burnt their boat, and filled up the well.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 1.

We hear the Hon. Andrew Allen, Esq; has some time ago resigned his seat in the Governor's Council.

The Honourable CONGRESS have been pleased to appoint WILLIAM PALFREY, Esq; Aid de Camp to his Excellency General WASHINGTON, to be Paymaster-General, in the Room of JAMES WARREN, Esq; who had resigned.

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, dated April 15.

"It is certain Mr. Archibald Govan's vessel, and a number of Scotch passengers, are stopped, and the property seized, chiefly consisting of specie, to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, which, if condemned, will be no bad first fruits of your resolution for repriſal. The vessel being Govan's, I suppose will be considered as American property, but the cash, I take for granted, was mostly collected for the principals in Scotland."

In COMMITTEE *of* SAFETY, *New-Brunswick, April* 23, 1776.

WHEREAS many dangerous consequences will attend the suffering an unrestrained commerce between the inhabitants of this Colony and the Continental troops, stationed in or passing through this province, therefore Resolved, That no inhabitant of this Colony shall be permitted to purchase or receive from any non-commissioned officer or soldier, in the Continental service, any goods, cloathing, or any other effects whatsoever, unless such non-commissioned officer or soldier shall first produce a certificate, signed by the Commanding Officer of the regiment, or company, to which such non-commissioned officer or soldier belongs, specifying the particular goods permitted to be sold, with the name of the vender; and every person presuming to purchase any goods, cloathing or effects, contrary to this Resolution, after being notified thereof, shall be deemed unfriendly to the liberties of America, and treated accordingly; and the Committees of the several counties and townships in this colony are enjoined to enforce a compliance with this resolution.

By Order of the Committee,
SAMUEL TUCKER, President.

The Printers of the several News-Papers in Pennsylvania and New-York, are requested to insert the above resolution in their papers.

May 1, 1776.

PURSUANT to a resolve of the Committee of inspection and observation of Chester county, when last met, requesting us the subscribers to advertise the members of said Committee when necessary; these are therefore to desire all the members of the aforesaid Committee to meet at the house of Richard Cheyney, in the Township of East-Caln, on the eleventh day of this instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as there is business of great importance to be laid before them.

THOMAS LEVIS, CALEB DAVIS.

Wilmington, April 18, 1776.

The EXAMINATION of the *Wilmington public School* is to be held on *Tuesday*, the 7th of *May* ensuing; when the *Trustees* of said School are desired to attend.

*** The Sloop EDWARD, condemned at the COURT of ADMIRALTY, with all her Ammunition, Furniture, Tackle and Apparel, will be sold at the Coffee-house, To-morrow, at 12 o'Clock, agreeable to Inventory. *May* 1, 1776. ¶ I W.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *Amwell, in Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, April* 9, 1776.

Ordered, That the acknowledgment of John Snook, given in to this Committee the 12th of March last past, be published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, viz.

"I, JOHN SNOOK, the subscriber hereof, have been so wicked and abandoned as to speak in favour of ministerial oppressions against America, and wishing destruction to the Americans in opposing such oppressions, and being now fully convinced of the heinousness of my conduct, do hereby in the fullest manner most sincerely beg pardon of my justly incensed countrymen, and in all instances for the future promise to conform to the rules of the Continental and our Provincial Congress for the supporting American freedom, and do heartily wish my imprudent conduct may be a warning to others, as I now sincerely repent of my imprudent expressions. Witness my hand, March 12, 1776. JOHN SNOOK.

Extract from the minutes, JASPER SMITH, Sec.

READY MONEY, and the Highest PRICE,
Given at the PROVINCIAL GUN-LOCK FACTORY,
IN CHERRY-ALLEY,
For any QUANTITY of
Old and New BRASS and COPPER.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1776.

LAST Night were stolen from a house in this city (among other articles, some of which have been since discovered) Eighteen Silver Desert Spoons, with reversed handles, ornamented with gadrounds and engraved with a crest, which is a raven holding a leaf in its bill. It is therefore desired that all persons, to whom such Spoons may be offered for sale or barter, will detain them in their hands for the owner, secure the person who had them in possession, and give notice of the same to the Printers hereof, for which they shall be properly rewarded.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 16th day of May inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in West-Caln township, Chester county, containing 287 acres; bounded by land of Robert Gambell, Alexander Roger, and William Davison; late the estate of James Martin; seized and taken in execution, by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. §

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 17th day of May inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in East-Caln township, Chester county, containing 183 acres; bounded by land of William Wright, Samuel White, and Brandywine creek; late the estate of Samuel Picken; seized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 18th day of May inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in West-Fallowfield township, Chester county, containing 46 acres; bounded by land of Ellis Pusey, John Hannum, and John Worth; late the estate of Francis Boggs; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 22d day of May inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Concord township, Chester county, containing 100 acres; bounded by land of William Walter, William Hannum, Moses Palmer, and Abraham Martin; late the estate of Thomas Hall; seized and taken in execution by

¶ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the 24th day of May inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Vincent township, Chester county, containing 100 acres; bounded by lands of Robert Taggart, William Melcher, and James John; late the estate of Peter and Henry Moses; seized and taken in execution by

§ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1776.

THE Copartnership of MASON and PATTON being dissolved, all those who are indebted to them, by Bond, Note, or Book-debt, are desired to make immediate Payment to PHINEAS BOND, Esq; who is properly authorised to receive and settle the same; and all those who have any Demands against the said Partnership are requested to apply as above. And public Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to the said Partnership, that unless they discharge their respective Debts, as above, on or before the 20th Day of May next, they will be sued, without respect to Persons.

WHEREAS the Fast, appointed by the Honourable Continental Congress, interferes with the Session of the Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, which stands adjourned to the Wednesday preceding; and as it would be highly inexpedient for the Members to be absent from their respective charges on that solemn occasion; and as a number of the brethren of different Presbyteries have earnestly requested their Meeting may be deferred till the Week following; the Members of the Synod are hereby desired to meet in the first Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on the fourth Wednesday of May, instead of the third, at ten o'clock A. M. when and where it is hoped it will suit them, and all who may have business with them, to attend.

BENJAMIN HAIT, Moderator.

FOR SALE, Spermaceti and Train OIL, by the Cask. Also Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs and Pepper, by the Pound or Quantity. Apply to WILLIAM BARRELL, at his Store, the North-east Corner of Market and Second-streets, where he has a Variety of Dry Goods, the Remains of his last general Importations, which he will sell on reasonable Terms.

N. B. Pepper at Six Shillings and Sixpence per Pound, by the Half Dozen or upwards. A fresh Supply of New-England FLAXSEED for sowing, by the Bushel or Cask.

WILLIAM MARTIN, UPHOLDER,
Next the City Vendue, Front-street,

MAKES and sells Colours, Markees, Tents, Camp Beds and Matrosses, ditto Tables, Chairs, Stools, &c. &c. Also Drums of the best Kind. He having been regularly bred to that Branch requisite to furnish Field and Camp Equipage, Gentlemen who will favour him with their Commands, may depend on having their Work done with Care and Dispatch, at reasonable Rates. ¶

Philadelphia, May 1, 1776.

Just come to Hand, the following GOODS, and to be sold by

JONAS PHILLIPS,
In Market-street, near the Coffee house,

RUSSIA DUCK, Russia sheetings, ticklingburgs, ozenbrigs, striped ginghams, white and brown buckrams, needles and pins, drawboys, towelling linen, silk and oil-cloth umbrelloes, writing paper, fans, dress and naked Holland dolls, garnet necklaces, white sewing thread, cotton stockings, spotted sattins, striped silks, Wiltons, silk quilted petticoats, gauzes, black coloured ribbands, white and black blown laces, tapes and ferrits, a few Indian blankets; Madeira and sweet wines, cordials, Geneva in cases, raisins, sweet oil, cinnamon, coffee, and pepper; raccoon skins, sheep shears, shoemakers hammers, files, and sundry other goods, cheap for ready money only. ¶

Charlestown, Chester County, April 20, 1776.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED *from Capt.* PATRICK ANDERSON'S *Company, of the Battalion of musketry, now raising for the Provincial Service, a certain* JOHN GIBSON, *about* 28 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 7 *inches high, well set, broad visage, of a dark complexion, black hair, wide nostrils, the point of his nose sharp, and a little drooping, a small scar above his right eye, has a breaking out on his hand, and says he was born in the Jerseys; he stole and took with him a light bay mare, about* 15 *hands high,* 5 *years old, a light easy trotter, has neither brand nor ear-mark, a few white hairs in her forehead, newly shod before, the hair wore off her sides by the stirrup-leathers, a new blue home-made cloth surtout coat, too long for him, both in the body and sleeves, a beaver hat almost new, with white lining, a pair of half-worn nankeen breeches,* 1 *pair white ribbed yarn stockings,* 1 *pair plain ditto,* 1 *pair blue and* 1 *pair blue and white ribbed ditto,* 1 *new fine shirt marked D. B.* 2 *silk handkerchiefs,* 1 *black, the other red and white, an old hunting-shirt, a pair of shoes lately half-soaled,* 4 *shirt patterns,* 3 *of them middling fine, the other something coarser, and about half made. He was enlisted before Justice Climson, and received his advance-money. Any person securing said thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or* 4 *dollars for the mare, and reasonable charges, from* PATRICK ANDERSON.

N. B. Any person found harbouring said deserter may depend on being prosecuted agreeable to the Resolves of Assembly. It is requested that every Militia-Officer will read this advertisement to his company, and make enquiry if the above John Gibson be amongst them.

Chester, April 26, 1776.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain PATRICK ANDERSON'S Company, of the Battalion of Musket-men, now raising for this province, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, about 25 years of age, 6 feet high, able bodied, dark complexion, Roman nose, dark hair, tied behind and turns up before; had on a maccaroni hat, almost new, a dark coloured surtout and dark close-bodied coat, swanskin jacket, buckskin breeches, white thread stockings, good shoes, and is a very good scholar, was engaging a school near the Boot in Goshen when listed, and received his advance. Whoever takes up said deserter, and brings him to his company, at Chester, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges. paid by PATRICK ANDERSON.

N. B. Any person found harbouring said deserter may depend on being prosecuted according to the Resolves of Assembly. Militia officers are desired to make enquiry on their respective days of meeting, and apprehend all deserters. ¶

STRAYED out of the stable of the subscribers, living in Frankford, Philadelphia county, the 19th of April last, two HORSES and a MARE, she is about 15 hands high, a darkish bay, natural to pace, a bigish head, and is about 9 or 10 years old; one of the others about 5 years old, a darkish brown, very natural to trot, about the same size, a bigish and round forehead; the other a bright bay, about 15 hands high, a sharpish rump and curled mane and tail, natural to pace. Whoever secures the said Horses and Mare, so that the subscribers may get them again, shall have *Thirty Shillings* reward, and reasonable charges, paid by us JOSHUA GIBSON,
¶ MOSES GRUBB.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away this day, from the subscriber, a servant man, named WILLIAM ATTWOOD, about 5 feet 4 inches high, round shouldered, with black hair, about 35 years of age, by trade a Brass-Founder; had on, when he went away, a half-worn castor hat, brown coat, red jacket, black stocking breeches, grey yarn stockings, calf-skin shoes, and pewter buckles. Whoever secures the said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have, if taken in this province, Twenty Shillings, if out of the province, Thirty Shillings reward, besides reasonable charges, if brought home. It is supposed he is gone towards New-York. ¶ SAMUEL PARKER.

WHEREAS ELEANOR WELCH, *otherwise* JONES, *wife of* ROBERT WELCH, *of Gloucester county, hath eloped from her said husband without any lawful cause or reason. These are therefore to caution the public not to credit her any thing on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts she may contract after the date hereof. Given under my hand this* 28*th day of April, Anno Dom.* 1776. § ROBERT WELCH.

CASSANDRA to CATO.

I HAVE engaged in the preſent political controverſy with a deſign to be of ſervice to my country. On an impartial enquiry into the *preſent* ſtate of the Britiſh conſtitution, it appears to me that it is out of the power of the Britiſh legiſlature to give us *ſecurity* for the future enjoyment of our *rights* and *liberties*, and on this ground I have oppoſed a re-union. I have examined every thing advanced by you on the ſubject, and find them wide of the mark. The point with me has ever been, *what will ſecure our liberties?* The queſtion of intereſt is ever determined thereby. National proſperity, and national happineſs, are incompatible with national ſlavery. It is of ſmall conſequence to America, whether God has granted a King to the people of Britain or not; or whether the conſtitution of their government anſwers excellently to the inhabitants of that iſland, if dependence on that excellent form of government is big with *ſlavery* and *ruin* to America.

If you mean not to *hold your* countrymen in ſuſpence until the day of ſalvation is paſt, I call upon you to prove that Great-Britain can offer *any plan* of *conſtitutional dependence* which will not leave the future enjoyment of our liberties to *hope*, *hazard* and *uncertainty*, as the Foreſter has finely expreſſed it. And that if ſhe *can* there is a probability ſhe *will*. If the one is impoſſible, or the other *altogether* improbable, yourſelf muſt acknowledge it is *time to part*.

By the conſtitution of Great-Britain the preſent Parliament can make no law which ſhall bind any future one. For as the author of *Lex Parliamentaria* or law of Parliament obſerves, page 77, when treating of the power and authority of Parliaments, "Tho' it be apparent, what "tranſcendent power and authority the Parliament hath, "and though *divers Parliaments* have attempted to *bar*, "reſtrain, ſuſpend, qualify, or make *void* the power of "*ſubſequent* Parliaments, yet could they never effect it: "For the *latter* Parliament hath ever power to *abrogate*, "*ſuſpend*, *qualify*, *explain*, or make void the former in "the whole, or in any part thereof, notwithſtanding "any words of reſtraint, prohibition, or penalty in the "former. For it is a maxim in the law of Parliament, "*quod leges poſteriores priores contrarias abrogant.*" Therefore ſhould any Parliament give up, renounce, and forever quit claim to the right of making laws to bind us in any caſe whatever, yet it can conſtitutionally ſtipulate for no longer than that one ſitting. They have as full power and authority to revive and enforce the claim at their next ſitting, as if ſuch renunciation had never taken place. Is it *wiſdom* then, or is there *ſafety* in entering upon terms of accommodation with a power which cannot ſtipulate for the performance of *its* engagements? If we are fooliſh enough to do this, muſt not our *future* ſecurity depend entirely on the *will* of a *Britiſh Parliament*, i. e. of a *Britiſh Miniſtry?*

This in my opinion muſt form an inſuperable obſtacle to reconciliation in the mind of every honeſt man and ſincere lover of liberty on the continent.

A ſecond reaſon againſt reconciliation is, that the Britiſh conſtitution is ſo effectually undermined by the influence of the Crown, that the people of Britain have *no* ſecurity for the enjoyment of their *own liberties*, and therefore America can never be ſafe in being dependent on ſuch a ſtate.

The author of "an hiſtorical eſſay on the Engliſh con-"ſtitution," printed anno 1771, ſays, "I ſhall not heſi-"tate to date the decline of our conſtitution from the "REVOLUTION. William the 3d and his Parliament "began the practice of reſtraining the elective power of "the people, by the legiſlative authority. A power that "might become ten thouſand times more dangerous to "the elective rights of the people, than the crown could "ever poſſibly be. For whenever the active parts of a "government, founded upon the common rights of "mankind, ſhall uſurp a power to reſtrain or deſtroy "thoſe rights, from whence they derive their authority, "that *ſtate* is *not far* from *deſtruction*.

"Thus the primary law of our conſtitution, the firſt "principle upon which it was founded, which had ſtood "the *teſt* of *twelve hundred years*, and been the *admi-"ration* of ages, was now reduced to the common level "of a *nuiſance*, to be corrected by acts of Parliament. "Our legiſlative authority is, by its own nature, con-"fined to act within the line of the conſtitution, becauſe "it is only veſted with a truſt by the people, to the end "they may protect and defend them in their rights and "privileges. And therefore it is a contradiction in "terms to ſay, they have a right to conſent to any that "may reſtrain or deſtroy them. Their conſent to this "law was a notorious violation of the truſt repoſed in "them." For,

"Upon this principle our conſtitution may be *one* thing "*to-day*, and *another* thing *to-morrow*. It is *this*, and "*that*, or *any* thing that our legiſlative authority, for "the *time being*, ſhall think *proper* to *make* it." But "the prevailing faction of thoſe days" after ſowing diviſions among the people to deſtroy their power and weaken their force, "obtained a law under pretence of providing "for the diſtemper of the times, by which they have "loſt——nay what have they not loſt? They have loſt "the diſtinguiſhing character between freemen and "ſlaves? They have loſt the diſtinguiſhing character of "Engliſhmen! They have loſt, what the moſt tyrannical "of Kings of England could never force from them! "They have loſt what their forefathers have been ſpend-"ing their blood and treaſure to defend, for theſe thou-"ſand years! They have loſt the greateſt jewel that ever "any people poſſeſſed! They have loſt their conſtitutional "and natural liberty, their birth-right and inheritance, "derived from God and nature! They have loſt their "conſtitutional redreſs for all their grievances! They "have loſt their all, their every thing, by that DAMNA-"BLE SEPTENNIAL LAW."

To my quotations from this invaluable eſſay I beg leave to add the following, as perfectly applicable to America; and the foregoing extracts will not only juſtify but enforce the doctrine it contains, to every honeſt heart.

"To deduce our rights from the principles of equity, "juſtice and the conſtitution, is very well; but equity "and juſtice are no defence againſt power. You muſt "take your conſtitutional rights under your own pro-"tection, and that *quickly too*, or they will be *loſt for "ever*. Protect and defend them as the apple of your "eye from danger, or, as you would your wives and "children from deſtruction: And never deſiſt from uſing "every remedy" in your power, "till you have eſtabliſh-"ed them on a foundation never more to be ſhaken, "either by King or Parliament." A conſtitution that affords no check againſt its own ſervants can yield no *ſe-curity* to us.

He who has the nomination of the officers of government, has the whole power of that government in his own hand, and may do with it as he pleaſes. This is abundantly proved by the preſent ruinous ſtate of government in every colony, where the King or a Proprietor had the nomination. Liberty will never flouriſh in ſuch a government. "By the conſtitution of the Saxon go-"vernment (ſays the author firſt quoted) no officer, ei-"ther civil or military, or *even* eccleſiaſtical, could be in-"veſted in his office, or exerciſe any juriſdiction or au-"thority over *freemen*, without the *free election* of thoſe "*freemen* over whom he was to exerciſe ſuch authority; "and it is for this reaſon, more eſpecially, that the peo-"ple of *England* were denominated *free*; for that by the "ancient laws and conſtitution of the kingdom, they "had this juſt and natural right, viz. the free election of "their magiſtrates and governors, without which our "anceſtors thought all our liberties were but a *ſpecies* "of bondage. For of what uſe can liberty be to him, "whoſe perſon or eſtate is ſubject to officers, &c. ſet "over him, without his conſent." How different from, and how much ſuperior to our preſent form of government, was the Saxon, or old conſtitution of England!

Theſe three conſiderations form in my opinion an inſurmountable obſtacle againſt a re-union with Great-Britain. The man who has not thought upon theſe points is ill qualified to judge of the neceſſity of independence, or the inevitable ruin attendant on re-union.

My objections are radical, reaching to the root of the evil, and if a radical cure cannot be obtained in one way, it ought to be obtained in another. To ſkin over the wound would be madneſs. I therefore once more entreat you either to point out a compleat remedy for theſe defects, and prove it more eaſily attainable than a compleat delivery by a declaration of independence; or to give no further oppoſition to the meaſure. He who cannot ſee a fair proſpect of removing theſe defects, and yet wiſhes to ſee America return to a ſtate of dependence, has ſomething elſe in view than the liberties of his country.

CASSANDRA.

N. B. No good man can agree to any terms which will not give perfect ſecurity, and a diviſion muſt therefore be intended by every man who attempts to prepare the minds of the ignorant and unwary to accept of any thing elſe. As every writer on the ſide of dependence has hitherto ſtudiouſly evaded the point, it appears they deſign if poſſible to effect a diviſion. Take care then, ye good people of America, not to be duped by *diſtinguiſhed* TORIES.

A Liſt of LETTERS remaining in the Conſtitutional Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, April 5, 1776.

PETER ALLON, James Anderſon, Otho Amiell, Catharine Anderſon, Miſs Auſtin; Anne Abbott, Cheſter County; Nathan Adams, Kent County.

B. Joſeph Baker, John Baxter, James Bruſtrum, Captain Bayard, Mr. Broomfield, George Breintnall, Stephen Blunt, John Brand, John Bryce, Robert Bryce, Nicoll Bryce (2) Ann Black; William Brown, Eaſtland Townſhip; Jacob Baye, George Backoven, Germantown.

C. William Caſey, Edward Campbell, Andrew Caldeleugh, Thomas Caſdorpe, John Chace, Levi Cazier, Chriſtopher Cox, Dennis Claney, Darling Conrow, Margaret Clay, Peter Cragge; Eliza Clark, Little Egg Harbour; Rowland Chambers, Eaſt Jerſey; Richard Carns, New Jerſey; Jonathan Curtis, Kingwood, New Jerſey; James Crow, near Mount Holly; Mary Campbell, Reading-town.

D. John Davie, John Douglaſs M'Dougal (2) Benjamin Dunn, Elizabeth Deverell, Elizabeth Downey.

E. Elizabeth Elton; James Ewing, Darby.

F. Capt. Thomas Fell, Henry Fanns, John Fitzpatrick.

G. Adam Galer, Iſaac Garrett, George Gordon, Thomas Gordon, John Ghie, Henry Grotz, Joſhua Gemains, Matthew Game; William Gallup, Weſtmoreland; Elizabeth Greenwood, Nova-Scotia.

H. Seymour Hart, Samuel Haſtings, Paxton Hatch, John Hunt, Francis Holton, Matthias Hanby, Daniel Haines, Jane Herring; Dr. Henry, Glouceſter; Ezekiel Hickman, Weſtmoreland County.

J. Paul Johnſton, Michael Jordan; John Johnſon, Germantown.

K. Lewis Karcher; George Kiah, Spring-mill; Prudence Kenedy, Cheſter County.

L. Thomas Lee, Thomas Lake, Mr. Land, Rev. Mr. Lewis, Alexander Livingſton, Mary Louttit; William Leſher, Germantown.

M. Thomas Mackaneſs, Walter Marſhall, John Mitchell, Thomas Morton, Phelise Mellon, David M'Clean, Archibald M'Tagert, Ann Murdoch; Frederick Meal, Germantown; John M'Ilvaine, Ridley Townſhip; Michael Morgan, Yellow Breeches; Neill Murray, Weſtmoreland; Betty M'Quatters, Croſs-Roads.

N. James Norris, Charles Night, Nathaniel Norgrove.

O. John O'Bryan; the Overſeers of Callop's Iſland, New-Jerſey.

P. John Pearce, Robert Pearce, Abner Parrott, Cornelius Pheniſe, Elizabeth Parſons (2) Catherine Paker, Monſieur Pierre.

R. Hugh Robiſon, Mary Reeves, John Rankin, David Roſe, Benjamin Ramſey, John Rupp, James Reverlds, Patrick Ruſh; Timothy Riſly, Egg Harbour.

S. Captain Peter Scull, Peter Stewart, Jean Stuart, John Stacy, Thomas Smith, John Smith, Zebulon Silveſter, Ebenezer Aug. Smith, Douglaſs Spencer, John Snowden, Joſeph Smith, Samuel Smith; Caſpar Snevely, Lebanon; Nathaniel Semple, Naſſau-Hall; Peter Smith, Pennypack; Nicholas Seidel, Worceſter Townſhip.

T. William Tanner (4) Peter Treifler, Jonah Thompſon, James Taylor; Richard Treat (2) Abington; Sydenham Thorne, Kent County.

W. Peter Wagoner, Robert Wilcocks, James Wallace, John Williams, Henry Winkell; Frantz Wenerich, Reading Town; John Wright, Paſſyunk.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hanover townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 18th of March paſt, a ſervant Girl, about 13 or 14 years of age, of a brown complexion, lightiſh brown ſhort hair; had on, when ſhe went away, a ſhort gown and petticoat, made of ſtriped lincey, the ſtripes are pale green and white, the petticoat has 3 ſmall red ſtripes in it, they are far aſunder; ſhe is ſuppoſed to be taken off by her father and mother, who live in Philadelphia; her father's name is John Cogdal, and the girl's name Sidney Cogdal, which is alſo her mother's name. This is the ſecond time of her running away. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings her home, or ſecures her, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

April 3, 1776. † JAMES RIPPETH.

Philadelphia, Fourth-Month 23, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, on the firſt inſtant, an Engliſh ſervant man, named George Moore, *by trade a Bruſh-maker, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and ſome marks of Gunpowder in his face, had on, when he went away, a mixed brown cloth coat, metal buttons, red jacket, and leather breeches; wears falſe hair, cued or clubbed. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and will ſecure him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by* JOHN PARRISH.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, the 20th day of March laſt, a three years old Horſe Colt, 14 hands high, a bay, with a ſmall ſnip on his noſe, has neither brand nor ear-mark, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

April 13, 1776. § JOHN NICE, Inn-keeper.

A SECOND EDITION OF

The WORKS of *JOHN WOOLMAN*

IS JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At his Printing-Office, in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, oppoſite the White Horſe, and near the Middle of the Butcher's Shambles:

Where alſo may be had

POOL's Annotations on the Bible, Burkitt on the New-Teſtament, the Life of Thomas Elwood, Daniel Stanton's Journal, Barclay's Catechiſm and Confeſſion of Faith, Hugh Turford's Grounds of a Holy Life, Memoirs of John Roberts, Shewen's Counſel to the Chriſtian Traveller, the Works of Flavius Joſephus, Weſley's Primitive Phyſic, Bartlet's Collection of approved Receipts for the Diſeaſes of Horſes, Dilworth's Schoolmaſter's Aſſiſtant, and Spelling-Book; Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Indentures, moſt other Kinds of Blanks, and Variety of Books and Stationary. ‡ & W.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1776.

THE Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital are deſired to attend the Election of Managers and Treaſurer for the enſuing Year, to be held at the ſaid Hoſpital, on the 6th of next Month (being the ſecond Day of the Week) between the Hours of Two and Five o' Clock in the Afternoon.

THE Annual Election of Directors and a Treaſurer for the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the enſuing Year, will be held at the Library Room, on Monday, the 6th Day of May next; at which Time and Place the Treaſurer will attend, to receive the yearly Payments.

April 10, 1776. ANDREW ROBESON, Secretary.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, and according to adjournment, will be ſold by public vendue, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, on the premiſes, between the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, a valuable tract of land, containing 425 acres and a half, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, and province of New-Jerſey, adjoining lands of Jacob Wright, Peter Louderback, Obadiah Lloyd, John Helmes, George Catts and others, being divided into two tracts, the one contains 294 acres and a half, be the ſame more or leſs, having thereon erected a two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe and brick kitchen, a framed barn, a large apple orchard, and other improvements, a conſiderable quantity of cleared land, alſo a parcel of good meadow the remainder timber land; the other tract contains 131 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, having thereon a dwelling-houſe, a good apple orchard, about 30 or 40 acres of cleared land, a parcel of meadow, the remainder timber land; and as the above-deſcribed tracts adjoin each other, they will be ſold together or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer, the whole being late the eſtate of Samuel Lynch, Eſq; deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and ſold by

‡ EDMUND WETHERBY, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL ſtone HOUSE, with a kitchen, the lot that it ſtands on is not quite an acre of ground, it is ſituated on the Schuylkill road, 4½ miles from town, and directly oppoſite to Mr. John Lawrence's place, extreamly well calculated for an afternoon's retreat, or for children, during the ſummer heats, as it is remarkably cool, tho' its ſituation is in a valley; from it is ſeen Mr. Keppele's, Mr. Lawrence's, and other improvements on this ſide the river; alſo a ſmall ſheet of the river, the hills on the oppoſite ſide, and a full view of the Governor's houſe. Enquire of TURBUTT FRANCIS, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. *March* 23, 1776. 4 W.

ONE HOGSHEAD OF RUM

WAS left in a Store, in the Poſſeſſion of the Subſcriber, ſome Months ago, by ſome Perſon who, as it is ſuppoſed, has forgot it. The Owner is deſired to come, or ſend, and prove his Property, pay Charges and take it away, within 3 Weeks from this Time, otherwiſe it will be ſold, the Charges deducted, and the Remainder kept for an Owner, whenever he may appear, by THOMAS GILPIN. § *April* 2, 1776.

WANTED,

A good ſecond-hand CHAISE, with a light Top.

Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

To be LETT, and may be entered on immediately,

THE PLANTATION on which the ſubſcriber now dwells, ſituate on the great road between Cheſter and Darby, containing about 80 acres, ſeven of which are marſh meadow, a good houſe, well, &c. The whole in good repair. For terms, apply to SKETCHLEY MORTON. ¶

A SCOTCH Girl, named Jane Forbes, *about 20 years of age, ran away from the ſubſcriber, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 18th of February; ſhe is ſhort and thick, has black hair, a round full face, with high cheek bones, is pitted with the ſmall-pox, has black eyes, and a ſoft inarticulate voice, ſpeaks much in the Scotch dialect, has the appearance of great good humour, and affects a modeſt downcaſt look; her dreſs was a cloth coloured pelong bonnet, lined with pale blue mantua, light coloured cloth cloak, with a hood and gimp, broad ſtriped ribbon round her neck, white kenting handkerchief, brown and yellow camblettee gown, blue ſtuff quilted petticoat, lined with blue baize, and a pale green and white ſtriped lincey jacket and petticoat.* Twenty Shillings *will be paid to any perſon who ſecures her in any goal, within 20 miles of Philadelphia, and* Forty Shillings *if at a greater diſtance, together with all reaſonable charges.* RICHARD WELLS. 8 *W.*

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the Borough of Lancaſter, on the 17th of February laſt, an indented ſervant man, named John Robinſon, *he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, a ſhort chunky man, dark complexion, with black hair, but very ſhort and a little foretop to it; had on, and took with him, a pair of white breeches and a pair of tow trowſers, an aſh coloured jacket, and a blue ſtriped lincey jacket, with ſleeves, an old wool hat, a pair of ſhoes, with braſs buckles; he alſo took with him a large black Dog, with a ſhort tail. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN CREINER, *Braſs-Founder.* ¶

To be LETT for the Summer Seaſon,

A GENTEEL HOUSE, about ſix Miles from the City of Philadelphia, a high and pleaſant Situation as any in the County. Enquire of PETER OTT, on the Premiſes, or of JOHN PALMER, at the Falls of Schuylkill. ¶

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